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THE LANCET AND THE LAW.

INOCULATION was introduced into England in 1721 by Lady Wortley Montague, from Turkey, where it had long been known, but there exists abundant proof that it was in vogue at a much earlier period in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland. Inoculation is defined to be: "The insertion of a poison into the body of a person, by taking a small quantity of fluid from an eruption on the skin of one person and inserting it under that of another."

That hideous monstrosity, vaccination, was first introduced to the public on the 14th of May, 1796, by Dr. Edward Jenner, who originated it.

It does not come within the scope or purpose of the present article to dwell upon the terrible reflections suggested by the appearance of that scientific deformity on earth, nor to demonstrate the physical deterioration of the human family occasioned thereby.

In the period of less than one hundred years that has elapsed since the introduction of this practice, millions upon millions of sound and healthy human beings have been inoculated with the most loathsome pestilence, doomed to carry to the grave bodies wasted by consumption or marred and deformed by scrofula, cancer, and innumerable other ills. What is worse, they have transmitted these diseases to posterity.

Willingly would the writer dilate upon these broad and tragic aspects of the question, if thereby he could hope to alarm the reader into a realization of the direful consequences resulting from his own tacit sanction of the fatal system; but he prefers to let official statistics speak for themselves.

The following description of the process of vaccination is taken from Beeton's Dictionary of the Physical and Natural Sciences, p. 1634:

"An oblique puncture of the epidermis is made, and a portion of the virus of a sore is introduced. If the operation is successful, an inflamed spot is discernible on the third or fourth day, which increases in size, becomes hard and elevated on the sixth, when a small quantity of fluid is discovered, and finally about the eighth day the pustule is fully formed, and the constitutional effects begin to appear by headache, shivering, loss of appetite," etc.

It is then added that:

"From causes not well understood, vaccination does not in all cases afford immunity from disease."

Now, the purpose of the writer is not only to convince the reader of the truth of this admission, but to go farther, and to prove that vaccination never has afforded, and never can afford, immunity from small-pox; and that the unnatural practices of so-called scientific physicians have simply resulted in changing the ruby stream of life into a filthy current, in comparison with which the foulest ditch-water is pure.

It is worthy of notice in passing that small-pox, like scarlatina, belongs to that class of diseases which prevail with greatest intensity in the winter season. In tropical and subtropical regions, cases of small-pox are infrequent at low elevations; at high elevations—say from six to ten thousand feet—its ravages are greater.

Of urea, which Dr. Spinzig says is the cause of this disease, "there is found in the human system a higher percentage in winter than in summer; in males than in females; in children than in adults; in the aged the percentage is less than in either. It is a pathological fact that males are more liable to the attacks of small-pox than females."

The subjoined table, compiled by the Philadelphia Board of Health for the year 1872, is instructive:

<i>Ages. Years.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Ages. Years.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>
0 to 1.....	157	35 to 40.....	21
1 " 5.....	226	40 " 45.....	5
5 " 10.....	65	45 " 50.....	5
10 " 15.....	14	50 " 55.....	3
15 " 20.....	20	55 " 60.....	5
20 " 25.....	28	60 " 65.....	4
25 " 30.....	20	65 " 90.....	0
30 " 35.....	15		

According to Dr. Spinzig, the eruptive character of small-pox is the outward manifestation of a process of decomposition of the blood, produced by a disproportionate quantity of urea. Hence, this disease is, in fact, the effect of the reaction of urea on the blood. Normal blood, as we learn from the exhaustive experiments made by Goze and Feltz, contains not more than from .01 to .02 per cent. of urea, while in variolous blood the percentage is .08 or more. The specific action of urea on the blood consists in a deoxidation of the corpuscles; hence small-pox is a phase of blood-poisoning.

Whenever vaccination is restricted to a mere local irritation—a fortunate circumstance for those who undergo the operation—its effects are cast off again, and the constitution is intact: no general impression is made, since no absorption takes place beyond the local gangrenous inflammation. On the other hand, when constitutional symptoms ensue, then there is imminent danger of tubercular deposits in the lungs, because of the morbid products which, so far from being eliminated through the cuticular sores, are circulating through the system. Have we not a confirmation of this statement in the fact that wherever vaccination is generally and rigidly enforced, there the death-rate from tuberculosis is highest, and that where vaccination is but enforced laxly, or not at all, the deaths from tuberculosis are least numerous?

It can easily be proved that epidemics of small-pox come and go like all other epidemics, and that neither in intensity nor in duration were they more formidable centuries ago than they have been since the use of vaccine virus was introduced into the medical art. The annals of Iceland show that hundreds of years before vaccination was heard of, that island was wont to enjoy intervals of exemption from the scourge—intervals of several decades in succession. If modern communities have similar intervals of exemption, it is a fallacy to credit their good fortune to the practice of vaccination.

But the advocates of this practice claim, at all events, that vaccination tends to reduce the virulence of the disease. Not even this pretension can be allowed. From official statistics collected in England, it plainly appears that vaccination has no mitigating influence on this malady: on the contrary, the mortality from small-pox has steadily increased, and, furthermore, a host of other physical ills, directly produced by the vaccine treatment, have been gratuitously added.

It is also of interest to compare the ratio of vaccinated to unvaccinated small-pox patients. Here the official German statistics, according to Becker, p. 260, for 1870 and 1872, will be found instructive. From these it appears that, of vaccinated patients between the ages of 1 and 15 years, the number of cases increased from 20 in 1870 to 400 in 1872; of patients aged from 15 to 25, the number of cases declined from 400 to 372; of those aged 25 to 35, a decline from 372 to 100; and of those aged 35 to 60, a decline from 100 to nothing.

Among the unvaccinated between the ages of 1 and 7, there is an increase from 230 to 250; 7 to 25 years, a decline from 250 to 210; 25 to 35 years, a decline from 210 to 60; 35 to 60 years, a decline from 60 to nothing.

In 1870 vaccination was enforced with unexampled strictness in Paris, and though the lymph employed was almost exclusively taken from heifers, nevertheless a very violent epidemic of small-pox raged during that winter. In four months, October, November, December, and January, 6,423 persons died of the malady; and in the fifteen months intervening between January 1, 1870, and March 31, 1871, the total number of deaths was 13,035.

In the city of Berlin, during the year 1871, there were 17,020 cases of small-pox, whereof 14,287 were of vaccinated persons and 2,733 of unvaccinated.

The writer is himself an example of the utter futility of vaccination. In his youth he passed successfully through the loathsome process. Nevertheless, some years afterward he presented one of the most clearly defined cases of varioloid. According to Mr. William Jebb, of London, in his statement presented to the American Anti-Vaccination League, 80 per cent. of the mortality from small-pox comes from vaccinated cases.

Thus, though it is proved by statistics that the loathsome practice is void even of a mitigating effect upon the progress of small-pox, nevertheless the dreadful work goes on of willfully implanting in the healthy bodies of human beings the germs of disease, from which are developed scrofula, consumption, cancer, and by which the very continuance of our race on the earth is imperiled. Doubtless in the estimation of that large portion of the public who are, through their intellectual sloth, the dupes of the medical profession, the writer's words will pass for the ravings of a lunatic, when he affirms that the human race is

gradually rotting away by reason of this deadly practice of vaccination. But so it is; and the process of decay is accelerated by the consumption of flesh that has been rendered unfit for human food, and actually poisonous, by the barbarous and unnatural treatment to which animals are subjected.

Jenner having passed away, after inflicting upon the human race one of the most grievous injuries the world has ever experienced, now comes one Monsieur Pasteur to do the like for the lower animals. Listen to him as he recounts his exploits:

"Fifty sheep," he writes, "were placed at my disposal, whereof twenty-five had been vaccinated and the remainder not. These fifty sheep were now inoculated with the most virulent anthrocoïd. The twenty-five vaccinated animals withstood the infection; the twenty-five unvaccinated died of splenic fever within fifty hours. Since that time the accommodations of my laboratory have been inadequate to meet the demands of farmers for this vaccine matter. . . . In fifteen days we have vaccinated, in the departments around Paris, more than twenty thousand sheep and a great number of cattle,"—in other words, he has transmitted to these lower animals a disease from which nature never designed that they should suffer.

And this new phase of the inoculation and vaccination mania is exploited in the face of facts which should arouse the human race from their fatal slumber, if anything can do so.

In the year 1853, one of the most despotic laws ever enacted by any government issued from the British Parliament, requiring all the inhabitants of Britain to undergo the barbarous and disgusting operation of vaccinating—to suffer their blood to be contaminated by the festering virus of a diseased animal—or go to prison! This monstrous law, which in effect tears to tatters the Great Charter of Englishmen's liberties, has been imitated even in free America, in contravention of every citizen's inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." A freeman may well be indignant when he reflects that he is at any moment liable to arrest, and to be constrained to submit to the indignity of vaccination, and to the introduction into his system of a foreign, perhaps a syphilitic, virus. The existence of such laws, and the fact that their enforcement is permitted by public opinion, show to what absurd delusions an intelligent people may be subjected. In Leicester, England, thirty persons have been sent to jail for refusing to submit to this outrage.

Since 1853 there have been three epidemics of small-pox in Great Britain, viz.:

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1857, '58, '59.....	14,244
1863, '64, '65.....	20,059
1870, '71, '72.....	44,840

The increase of population between the first and the second epidemic was seven per cent. The increase in small-pox mortality was nearly fifty per cent. Between the second and the third epidemic, the population increased ten per cent. and small-pox mortality one hundred and twenty per cent.!

The deaths from small-pox during the ten years immediately following the enactment of the law making vaccination compulsory, viz., 1854 to 1863, amounted to 33,515. In the second decennium, viz., 1864 to 1873, the number was 70,458. But, as has already been remarked, not only is vaccination ineffectual as a prophylactic against small-pox, it is positively harmful, as adding to that scourge other maladies, some of them even more loathsome. "The Parliamentary Return No. 392, Session II., 1880," writes Mr. C. T. Pearce, "shows that in 1847, when but few comparatively were vaccinated, the proportion of deaths from syphilis among infants under one year, per million births, was 472; and that in 1878, after twenty-five years of compulsory vaccination, the deaths from syphilis of infants under one year had increased to 1,851 per million! This same Return states that 'Mortality from infantile syphilis has increased fourfold, scrofula has trebled, while skin diseases, pyæmia, and mesenteric diseases have increased coincidently with increased vaccination.'"

Jonathan Hutchinson, F. R. C. S., in his "Illustrations of Clinical Surgery," says that "there can be no doubt that the danger of transmitting syphilis by vaccination is a real and very important one."

Few persons there are who can behold a running sore upon the body of a fellow-creature without experiencing a sense of loathing and disgust. What, then, must they think of the law which requires that a like foul virus shall be perforce injected into their own veins, to befoul the whole current of their blood and to introduce all manner of diseases? "But care is taken to have the lymph fresh and pure from the heifer," say the vaccinationists. Even so, vaccination is a filthy and a dangerous

operation. Man is not the only animal that is afflicted with tuberculosis. The horse and the cow have each its respective scrofula. The equine analogue of human scrofula is glanders, farcy, or grease. What glanders is to the solidungulata, tuberculosis is to the bovine species. According to Fleming, 5 per cent. of that species are the victims of tuberculosis; in some parts of Saxony the proportion is, according to Wolff, 20 per cent.

Of all the forms of food used by mankind, the writer has always regarded milk as the one most liable to convey the germs of disease. In the living animal, the milk, of all the fluids of the body, is the first to be affected by the variations in the external or internal conditions. Another ground for considering milk to be, of all human foods, the one most likely to introduce disease-germs is the fact that, while all the other kinds of animal food are first cooked, milk is usually taken in its natural state.

At a recent congress of the British Medical Association, one Dr. Martin, an American, was prominent as a champion of vaccination. He informed his brother vaccinationists that he had abandoned the use of humanized virus, because of the complaints which had come to him from physicians that the use of it had frequently produced erysipelas. Yet this is the same humanized lymph which has been employed for nearly one hundred years!

Dr. J. Emery Coderre, Professor of *Materia Medica*, and for thirty years physician in the Hôtel Dieu, Montreal, says that "the idea of introducing into a healthy organism the virus of an inflammatory and gangrenous malady, in order to keep it from a disease that does not exist, is revolting to common sense." Whether there is any such disease as cow-pox is extremely doubtful. Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, England, states that in the course of his long experience he never saw a case of cow-pox. Who ever heard, he asks, of bull-pox? And if there be no bull-pox, and yet cow-pox really exists, it is an anomaly among zymotic diseases, for no other disease of that class is limited to one sex of a species. The editors of the "*Veterinarian*" have advertised, but in vain, for a case of cow-pox. The lymph that the vaccinationists pretend to obtain from cows probably originated in horse-pox, or in small-pox inoculated on cows.

Dr. Ballard, Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board (England), states, that "in 1868, from one child fifty other children and many adults were diseased; from a second, thirty-four children and many adults; from a third, six children,

mothers, and nurses; from a fourth, sixty children were diseased. Nurses and mothers were diseased through suckling the infants, and syphilis was thus conveyed through vaccination from children to mothers, and from these to their husbands."

In the Appendix to the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General (England), Dr. Farr writes thus (page 221): "Syphilis was, as far as it was recorded, twice as fatal in the five years 1870-74 as it was twenty years ago. Its most fatal recorded forms occur in children under one year of age. Thus, of nearly 2,000 deaths ascribed to syphilis (in 1874), 1,484 were of babies under one year of age." From these, probably thousands of healthy children were vaccinated, and *contaminated*.

"The Vaccination Inquirer," of London, says: "A company of French soldiers were vaccinated last December, fifty-eight of them by the regimental doctor, from a Spanish child. In a few days the whole of them, *without exception*, were infected with syphilis."

Verde de Lisle, a French writer, says: "Vaccination has caused mental and physical degeneration of the human species; diminished men's stature; incapacitating them for the fatigues of military service, or even the exercise of dancing."

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, once President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in his *Expositions of Rational Medicine*, says: "I am certain that the unbiased opinion of most medical men of sound judgment and long experience is, that the amount of death and disease in the world would be less if all disease were left to itself."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor of Anatomy, Harvard University, in his "Border Lines of Knowledge," says: "The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the entrails of animal taxed for their impurities, the poison-bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some want of organization, nourishment, or vital stimulation."

And, as though vaccination's twin sister, vivisection, were not sorely enough afflicting the lower animals, Monsieur Pasteur is now doing his best to inoculate them with diseases peculiar to the human family. That he will succeed in this, both his enemies and his friends believe; but there is just one consideration which he

seems to have overlooked, namely, that when he shall have reduced all our food-animals to the same diseased condition to which the human race has been brought by the practices of Jenner and his disciples, we shall all probably have become vegetarians, and then Pasteur's occupation will be gone! That his process deteriorates the constitution of animals cannot be disputed.

But will the medical faculty admit this, and abandon the practice of vaccination? There is no reasonable ground for hoping that they ever will, of their own accord; for though, as one of their number admitted to the writer lately, many of them in their own consciences disapprove of the practice, they dare not give expression to their honest judgment, for fear of being ostracized by their fellows and by the public.

The mania of inoculation is dominant in medicine, and the faculty's all-engrossing study to-day is how they shall infect mankind with the most serious diseases, to the end that they may protect them from the most serious diseases! And the veterinary school, carried away by the same craze, are experimenting with the lower animals, inoculating them with murrains of every sort, in order to prevent all murrains! But history furnishes the proof that epidemics come and go, and have their cycles, though these cannot be calculated. Were the whole human race to be vaccinated and small-pox thereafter to disappear from the earth, it would not follow that vaccination had produced that result. The disappearance of special epidemics, often for ages continuously, through the operation of nature's laws, is a fact verified by observation; and the writer believes that pure air, soap, and water are the best preventives of disease, and the natural enemies of that fearful scourge, small-pox.

After sustaining the conflicts of ages, nations sometimes achieve freedom and independence; but, in a day, in an evil hour, these inestimable blessings are thoughtlessly surrendered. Never before did a free and intelligent people voluntarily make so dangerous a concession to a small minority of their fellow-countrymen as when the enactment of vaccination laws was permitted. In the opinion of the writer, since that period in the world's history which is characterized as the "dark ages," no law has been sanctioned by any government pretending to be "popular," which surpasses in atrocity the vaccination ukase.

HENRY BERGH.